The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 582.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of Supplies for Winnipeg.

The United States to Maintain a Dignified Neutrality.

Indian Troubles Greatly Exaggerated.

The Subject of Inland Water Communication.

St. Louis to be Donated a Public Park.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

SUPPLIES FOR WINNIPEG.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—It is again authoritatively denied to-day that the British Minister has asked permission of this Government that a portion of the military expedition may pass on its way from Canada to the Winnipeg country across the territory of the United States; but the information here inclines so much in the direction that supplies are to be sent through the St. Mary's canal, on the northern part of Lake Michigan, without asking permission, and which permission, if it had been asked, would be refused, that the Government has sent orders to the gunboat Michigan, now stationed at Detroit, to place herself in readiness for such orders as may be sent to her in connection with any attempt on the part of the Canadian officials to violate the neutrality of the United States in the Winnipeg rebellion.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

It is learned from an official source that some of the statements sent here about the Indian troubles in the Northwest are exaggerated. In the first place, there is no official information at hand that there are twenty thousand Sioux on the war path. The agent of the tribe denies the story quite emphatically. Neither is it true that Gen. Sherman leaves next week with two of the officers of his staff to make supplemental or temporary treaties, he stated, with the Indian tribes that are threatening a war. One of the very reasons why one of these trips is making preparations to go on the war path is the neglect of the Government to fulfill its stipulation through the failure of Congress to make anecessary appropriation. In the face of this it is not very likely that the Government would send out a commissioner to make a treaty with that tribe at least.

THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

of the House, at their meeting to-day, appointed a sub-committee to take under consideration all the bills before them relating to inland water communication and to report any plan for rendering Government aid. Applications from Virginia, Maryland, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are before the committee asking for appropriations for such internal improvements. The committee decided to-day to report adversely on a bill to construct a railroad from Washington to Cincinnati.

PARK FOR ST. LOUIS.

The Military Committee of the House agreed this morning to report a bill to cede to the city of St. Louis the United States arsenal grounds for a public park, reserving only ground enough for the building. The latter is to be used in future for storage purposes.

BOUNTIES.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury raises that the decision of the Supreme Court with regard to bounties only applies to the thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry called for by proclamation of the President of May 3, 1863, and that the first regiments named only will be entitled to bounty.

THE RICHMOND CRAFTY.

The only official dispatch which has been received so far here with regard to the Richmond calamity was one from General Canby to the Adjutant General of the army, announcing the death of Mr. Schofield, the brother of Gen. Schofield and requesting that the information be sent to him.

THE TARIFF.

The Western interest [illegible] day on the tariff, by [illegible] on railroad iron free of duty. It was stated in the debate that the [illegible] was paying Pennsylvania a [illegible] House existing law of from twelve [illegible] hundred dollars a mile on the iron [illegible] new roads.

A NOVEL BILL.

Mr. Schenck has introduced and had referred to the Judiciary Committee quite a novel bill, which provides that no purchase of any place by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings, giving the right to Congress, under the the Constitution, to exercise exclusive legislation over the same shall be claimed or held to interfere with or take away any of the political rights of persons residing in or occupying such place, nor with the right or power of the Legislature of the State within the territorial limits of which such place may be situated to legislate in relation to such political rights as in other cases.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT BILL.

The Senate passed to-day the new steamboat bill, substantially as prepared by the Supervising Board of Steamboat Inspectors, and as submitted to Congress by the Treasury Department. It is regarded, especially by Western steamboatmen, as a great improvement over the present law. It now goes to the House for approval.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Some days ago the Department of State was informed by Minister Sickles and Minister Roberts of an order issued by the Spanish Government for the surrender of the steamer Asphawill. Although sufficient time has elapsed, the Cuban authorities have not acted. It is suspected that the Captain General is restrained by opposition of the volunteers. Our Government is pressing compliance with the order, which doubtless will soon be accorded.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS.

There is no doubt that a large amount of war material belonging to the Fenians has been distributed along the border. Our Government has adopted all means to restrain a possible movement and prevent a breach of the neutrality laws.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

John T. Nixon, Judge United States District Court for New Jersey.

John Pratt, United States Marshal for New Mexico.

THE PRESIDENT, MRS. GRANT AND CHILDREN left on a train to-day to visit their son at West Point. They will return on Monday.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS

last week, $4,382,213.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The report that the Darien canal treaty was rejected by the Columbian Congress is incorrect. It is still pending, but at the latest advices the opposition was known to be in the minority.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

John L. Stevens, Minister to Paraguay.

Horace L. Pike, Consul General to Tampico.

Adam Badeau, Consul General to London.

Geoffry Ruggles, Consul to Barcelona.

Joseph N. Stewart, Consul to Turk Island.

William H. Fraxon, Consul at Curocoa.

Jas. H. Whallon, Consul at Port Mahon.

Isaac Johnson, of Indiana, Consul at Glasgow.

Frank Burnett, Supervising Inspector of steamboats for the Fourth district.

James Coats, Pension Agent at Little Rock.

Frederick Marley, Register of the Land Office at Detroit.

Collector of Internal Revenue, Alfred E. Lee, First district of Ohio.

Postmasters—John H. Smith, Paris, Kansas; James R. Price, Garnett, Kansas; Henry S. Dean, Ann Arbor, Mich.; James R. Brown, Olathe, Kansas; Noah Boynton, Mt. Vernon; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Brown, Logansport, Ind.; James F. McCarthy, Valparaiso, Ind.

PERRY FULLER.

The temporary injunction recently granted in the case of the First National Bank against Perry Fuller was dissolved, and Fuller's property released.

RELIEF FOR RICHMOND.

A subscription has been started to aid the more extreme cases of destitution in Richmond.

MEMPHIS.

Remains of Gen. Cleburne—Confiscated Property.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—The remains of Gen. Pat Cleburne arrived here this afternoon from Columbia. They were met at the depot by an immense procession of citizens, firemen, Hibernian, 81 George, and Fenian societies, accompanied by two companies of militia, and escorted to the steamboat which takes them to Helena for interment. The procession was the largest ever witnessed.

Collector Patterson has received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of all property sold here during the war as forfeited and afterwards redeemed. Millions are involved in it.

The Canadian Tariff.

OTTAWA, April 28.—In the House of Commons in the debate on the tariff, the amendment to place Rosendale on the free list was defeated by a small majority.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, April 28.

MR. SUMNER presented the memorial of the National Executive Committee of colored people, asking that the word white be stricken out of the naturalization laws.

MR. EDMUNDS stated that the Judiciary Committee expected to report on the subject in a short time.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the National Academy of Letters and Arts.

For the relief, with certain exceptions, of all persons engaged in the rebellion from disabilities under the Fourteenth amendment.

To revise the coinage laws.

THE CASE OF GILBERT.

the sitting member from Florida, was considered, and the report of the Judiciary Committee, that he was legally elected, adopted.

TREASURY SPECIAL AGENTS.

MR. PATTERSON reported without amendment the House bill limiting the appointment of special agents of the Treasury Department.

IMPORTED WATCHES.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont, reported with amendment the bill relative to fraudulent trade-marks upon foreign watches.

SUTRO TUNNEL.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate amended the bill granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over public lands, so as to protect the Sutro-tunnel franchise in Nevada.

MR. COLE offered another amendment, pending which the bill went over.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Joint resolution for a Board of Naval Officers to examine the cases of such officers as deem themselves unjustly passed over by promotion, made in conformity with the act of Congress of July 25th, 1866, was slightly amended and passed.

STEAMBOATS.

A bill to provide for better security on board steam vessels, being that prepared by the Treasury Department, was passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The House joint resolution, appropriating $4,000 to pay for the investigation of the charges against General Howard, was passed.

The joint resolution to regulate the effect of a vote of thanks of Congress upon promotion in the navy was passed.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The bill relative to circuit courts of the United States, prohibiting any construction of the act that would require the holding of circuit court where not required by previously existing laws, was passed.

RAILROAD BILL.

MR. AMES introduced a bill granting lands in aid of the Memphis and New Orleans Levee Railroad Company.

PENSIONS OF WIDOWS.

MR. THAYER introduced a bill to make uniform the pensions of widows of naval staff officers.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

MR. [illegible]WENSON, from the Committee on Elections, reported Adolph Bailey not, and P. Thomas, entitled to a seat from the Third District of Louisiana.

MR. [illegible]ERR made a minority report with opposite conclusions.

A bill to establish a department of justice was considered and passed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A joint resolution appropriating $2,000 for a portrait of Gen. Thomas, to be placed in a conspicuous position in the capitol, passed unanimously.

VENTILATION.

The joint resolution appropriating three thousand dollars for experiments to the ventilation of the Hall of the House was adopted.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Senate bill to change the time of holding the United States Courts in Wisconsin was amended and passed.

LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

The contested election case of the Fifth Louisiana District was considered, and the majority report, that the election held November 3d, 1868, was illegal, adopted.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Lynch to revise the navigation and commercial interests of the United States Referred.

THE TARIFF.

The tariff bill was taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

An amendment offered by Mr. Benjamin to insert a paragraph on railroad iron "made to pattern and fitted to be spiked" 60 cents per hundred pounds, was, after discussion, adopted—78 against 60.

A paragraph taxing iron wire was amended on motion of Mr. Schenck, by transferring to that thereinto to the following paragraph, by which duty was reduced. On motion of Mr. Schenck, the rates in the paragraph are reduced from 2½ cents to 2 cents, from 4 to 3½ cents, and from 5 to 4 cents per pound.

Without disposing of the paragraph, the committee rose and the House soon after adjourned.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

THE LAND BILL—YACHT RACE.

LONDON, April 28.—The Times urges the instant passage of the land bill, as in its present shape and position it had become a serious obstacle to beneficial legislation.

The international yacht race referees have fully arranged for three matches between the yachts Sappho and Camilla. Owing to the accident to the Sapphe, the first race of the series with the Cambria is postponed to the 10th of May.

ILLNESS OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Churchman announces that the illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury is so serious that he will offer his resignation, which is hourly expected here. The Churchman adds that the Bishop of Winchester will be appointed his successor.

IRISH LAND BILL.

The House went into committee on the Irish land bill.

Mr. Heaton offered an amendment obliging the tenant to vacate peaceably at the termination of his lease.

The Attorney General looked on the amendment as questionable. It appeared designed to neutralize the benefits conferred by the bill. The amendment was negatived. Other amendments were proposed and discussed. Debate on amendments was of little interest.

FRANCE.

EXCITED AND TURBULENT MEETINGS.

PARIS, April 28.—Many of the political meetings throughout the country yesterday were excited, and in Belleville, in one of these which assembled in the city streets of "Vive La Republique" were heard.

Prime Minister Ollivier was violently attacked by the speakers, who styled him a renegade and traitor. On breaking up of the meetings cries for a republic were repeated, and in many cases people separated to the ringing the Marseillaise. No rioting has occurred anywhere.

ILLNESS OF BARON LIEBIG.

Baron Liebig, the eminent chemist, is dangerously ill.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTION.

The police authorities are making great preparations to insure good order during the period for taking, counting and declaring the vote on the plebiscitum.

The electoral committee which acted for M. Thiers at the last election have issued an address to his constituents, counseling them to vote "No" or abstain from voting. All the legitimist journals in the provinces pronounce for a negative vote or none.

THE PRIESTHOOD.

Several French bishops sent from Rome a request that priests in their dioceses be permitted to vote on the plebiscitum.

THE ROMAN COUNCIL.

The L'Univers, an ultramontane organ, says Count Daru, while Minister of Foreign Affairs, directed Marquis de Bourneville to transmit his memorandum to the Pope, and accompanied it with a request that its contents be communicated to the Council. The Pope read the memorandum, but has not carried out the request.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The Gazette of France contains a communication from several American bishops, disagreeing with the recent letter of the Archbishop of Baltimore on the question of declaring papal infallibility. The Gazette does not print the names.

SPAIN.

PRINCE FREDERICK OF PRUSSIA.

MADRID, April 28.—Several of the journals of this city to day deny the statement published by the Epoca on Tuesday concerning the candidature of Prince Frederick of Prussia, and the effect each report had had at Paris.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 28, P. M.—Console, 94¾; American securities, 5-20 bonds of '62 [illegible]; 6's, 85¾; 10-40s 85¾; Erie 19¾; Illinois Central 111¾; Great Western 27¾. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, April 28.—Bourse dull at 74f.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11d; Orleans 11½; sales 20,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 4d@9s 5; red Western No. 2 8s@8s 1d; winter 8s 8d@8s 9; Western flour 19s 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 29s 6d. Oats 2s 8d. Barley 5s. Pork 89s. Bacon 64s; short rib middles 52s for Cumberland cut. Pork 90s; Bacon 65s. Lard firm at 70s. Cheese 74s. Naval stores firmer. Turpentine 29s 3d.

LONDON, April 28.—Tallow 44s 9d. Linseed oil 32s 6d.

FRANKFORT, April 28.—Bonds firm at 86¾.

PARIS, April 28.—Bullion at Bank of France increased 5,360,000f during the week.

LONDON, April 28.—Bullion at Bank of England increased £50,000 in the week.

RICHMOND.

Further Particulars of the Calamity

Increased Number of Killed and Wounded.

Scenes of Despair and Anguish.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

THE PRESS ON THE CALAMITY.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Richmond papers of this morning are all dressed in mourning and filled with details of the great calamity. Many of these have been telegraphed from that city. The Whig, in describing the catastrophe, speaks of the crowded courtroom and the distinguished people who were present, and then says:

All was quiet as the judges came in to take their seats. All but one had taken his seat when a crack was heard as if a gun had been exploded beneath the floor. All eyes turned to the center door under the front of the gallery, from whence the sound proceeded. In an instant the ominous, alarming sound was again heard, and simultaneously, to the horror of all present, the floor commenced to give way and immediately fell through to the floor below with a fearful crash, followed not only by the gallery and its weight of humanity, but by the timbers overhead to which the ceiling of the court-room was attached. We dare not attempt a description of the fearful scene. A wail of horror, quickly followed by the shrieks of the suffering mortals, ascended from that abyss of agony and death. Just portion of the floor on which the Judge's platform was erected did not go through with the rest, as there was comparatively but little weight upon it. A few persons were in the square near the capitol. Most of them comprehended at once the terrible accident, while others who observed the volumes of dust pouring from the windows supposed that an explosion of the heating boiler in the building had taken place. Mr. W. Grant hastened to the hall house on Ninth street, and at his instance the general alarm was sounded. The bell was tapped rapidly, and all within hearing of the sound were startled, knowing that something unusual had occurred. The report spread rapidly that the capitol was on fire, and citizens ran from all directions to the square. The white dust, resembling clouds of smoke, still enveloped the northern end of the capitol, and, until the awful fact was realized, the impression prevailed that the building was doomed to destruction. Every heart felt a shock of horror as the news spread, and from all parts of the city, and through all the thoroughfares and streets, crowds took their way to the capitol, all feeling that their nearest relatives and dearest friends might be among the victims. In addition to these arrivals from all directions to the square. The white dust, resembling clouds of smoke, still enveloped the northern end of the capitol, and, until the awful fact was realized, the impression prevailed that the building was doomed to destruction. Every heart felt a shock of horror as the news spread, and from all parts of the city, and through all the thoroughfares and streets, crowds took their way to the capitol, all feeling that their nearest relatives and dearest friends might be among the victims. In addition to these arrivals from all directions to the square. The most active and energetic efforts were being made to rescue the sufferers. Axes and pry-poles, appropriations, there was an appalling sense of public calamity that stunned and bewildered the firmest mind.

Work scarcely commenced, themselves were sickening. Fortunately there are always in emergencies those who are cool and possess self-command, and immediately give themselves up to the good work of rescuing, saving and relieving the unhappy victims of the fearful calamity. They lost no time, but, going into the fearful scene, they commenced operations at once. Conspicuous among these was Colonel Walker, and for relief and order were Gov. Walker and senator Fry. The first step executed was to break open the doors and windows and admit air for the relief of the many who were suffocating. Quickly as it subsequently turned out, to be menaced with suffocation. The falling timbers under which the sufferers lay, others procured ladders and placed them at the windows. Hundreds of carriages, furniture wagons, mattresses, and other conveniences were soon gathered to the ground, and all commenced the work of removing the killed and wounded, and a scene was presented that tried the stoutest nerves and hearts. Husband, and all late political feeling was forgotten. The bells of the city tolled all day. The streets look like Sunday.

About seven thousand people assembled in the park, hearing addresses of condolence from Gov. Walker, Judges Orr and Crump, Gov. Wise and others.

Thomas S. Baldwin, one of the injured, died to-day. He was from Newark, N. J.

Both Houses of the Legislature held an informal meeting and agreed to unite with the citizens in any general funeral procedures.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the hearse bearing the remains of Gen. Schofield was met at the depot by the military escort and the remains were placed in the hearse. The procession was then formed in order of the bodies which is crushing. The procession was then formed in order of the bodies which is crushing. The procession was then formed in order of the bodies which is crushing

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The people up in the Big Sandy region are on the hunt for silver ore.

Croquet is the all-absorbing game of the ladies of Daviess county.

Chicken cholera prevails in Daviess county, but the fruit crop is not damaged.

Wheat in Adair, Marion, and Nelson looks well, and the planters have sowed their corn.

Isaac Smith, of Clark county, raised 18,198 pounds of clean hemp on nine acres of ground.

The Christians, or Reformers, have contracted for a church for worship in Owensboro.

I. D. Johnson, charged with stealing Alex. Boss, was tried at Burlington on Monday and acquitted.

Three thousand dollars have been subscribed towards the Agricultural Fair Grounds at Elizabethtown.

At Glasgow Junction Adam Smith, a negro, was badly beaten by Radical darkies because he voted for Lewis.

Ezekiel Cameron fatally shot a man named Rothchild in Hardin county on Monday. Cause—domestic troubles.

Bishop Toebbe has bought a $20,000 tract of land, seven miles from Covington, to erect a Catholic church and college.

H. M. Still & Co., of Carlisle, have sold a lot of two and a half year-old whisky at $8 25 per gallon, to a New York house.

Dick George, who was concerned in the killing of Councilman Endres, at Paducah, last spring, and fled afterwards, delivered himself up to justice on Tuesday, and was admitted to bail.

Gen. Gustavus Smith, commissioner of life insurance, has returned from the East, where he has been investigating the different systems with a view to the use of the information he gained there.

In the U. S. Court, at Covington, in the case of Meshire, Huston & Co., of Cincinnati, against John, Pat, Anthony and Jas. McHale to force them into bankruptcy, the verdict was against John McHale, and that the others were not his partners.

Hon. W. L. Dulaney is publishing in the Bowling Green Democrat a series of articles on "Free Trade," especially addressed to the consideration of young men. That they are able and interesting all who know Mr. D.'s fine capacity are prepared to attest.

Judge Reid, of Carlisle, in a test case decided, the other day, that the $3,000 subscribed to the Carlisle and Jacktown turnpike by the County Judge, on the authority of the court, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, was valid. An appeal was taken to the higher court.

Jno. Bryant, who killed his wife in Powell county a few days since, subsequently surrendered to the authorities. He refused to have counsel, plead guilty, and said he only asked ten days to live, so that he could write his confession. When the wretch stabbed his wife he cut her heart in twain.

At Brooksville, Bracken county, Kentucky, on Saturday last, Frank Wagner took his father's revolver out of a bureau drawer and was showing it to a little son of Dr. D. J. Wallis, aged about two years, when, by some means, the weapon was discharged, the ball entering the head of the latter, killing him instantly.

The Madison (Indiana) Courier says that Martin Hurt, a cripple, who lives nearly opposite that city in Kentucky, was taken from his bed Tuesday night by the Kuklux, who gave him three hundred lashes. He says he was whipped "because he once fed a horse thief, that his son was in the Union army, and that he is a Lincolnite."

The friends of the Big Sandy road attribute the failure to secure a subscription to their road in Clark county to the immature plan presented. At a public meeting in said county, Monday, they appointed delegates to confer with others at Lexington, on May 3d. And it is also announced that the representatives of this road would possibly confer with the city authorities of Louisville, the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and the Louisville and Lexington railroad on the subject of completing said road.

On Monday the Clark county court made a levy of 17½c on each $100 worth of taxable property in Clark county for the purpose of paying the first instalment of the amount subscribed to the Capital Stock of the Kentucky River Navigation Company. The whole work of improving the navigation of the river has been put under contract. Bissett & McMahan, contractors, have agreed to build the locks and dams for $1,000,000. They will reach to Three Forks. The work will be done as the money is paid in. Two locks have already been commenced.

The Ironton Journal learns that a portion of the Eastern Kentucky railroad, between Runnewell Furnace and Grayson, has been let, and is to be completed ready for ties and rails by the first of January next. Also that the contracts will soon be let for a branch road to the famous Lambert ore banks, and another down Tygart to the Ohio river, near Portsmouth. This looks like business, and when we reflect that the company is composed of heavy Eastern capitalists, and that their objective point is a point on the Ohio river, and Virginia railroad, directly south, or Abingdon, Virginia, perhaps, the enterprise assumes an importance to the people of Eastern Kentucky of immense magnitude.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Small-pox has appeared in Jacksonboro, Texas.

Affairs on the Texas frontier appear to be quiet just now.

Charleston has a skating rink, which is well patronized.

There seems to be some prospect of the Clarksville (Tenn.) people holding a tobacco fair this season.

The Georgia Baptist convention, in a vote of seventy-one to sixteen, has decided to remove Mercer University.

Twenty-five cents is now charged for admission into the Tennessee penitentiary, criminal court guests with passes of course excepted.

The newly discovered coal vein near Brookfield, Mo., is one hundred and fifty feet below the surface of the ground, and thirty inches in thickness.

Tuesday was generally observed throughout the South as a day set apart for decorating the graves of those who fell in the cause of Southern independence.

Mr. J. W. Jones, a young lawyer of much promise, will deliver the address at the annual anniversary of the Confederate Soldiers' Asylum, at Clarksville, Tenn., on the 19th of May.

Richard Collum killed Jonathan Young, of Lafayette county, Miss., one day last week. Collum was discharged by the court, the evidence showing that the act was done in self-defense.

The Governor of Mississippi has appointed a board of trustees for the State Lunatic Asylum, composed of O. H. Crandell, W. H. Taylor, W. H. Taylor, W. H. Allen, J. W. Robertson, and A. N. Barrows.

The celebrated horse "Old Rockaway" died in Calhway county, Mo., last week. He was the sire of some of the best stock in the country, and was twenty-eight years old at the time of his decease.

Two Gipsies got into a drunken difficulty near Columbus, Miss., the other day, when one of them blew out the other's brains with a pistol. They were brothers-in-law. The murderer escaped on horseback.

A slippery dancing master calling himself Prof. Jerome recently arrived at Canton City, Miss., and, after getting up a good class and collecting the money, incontinently ran off, leaving his class minus a teacher.

John Lane, a lad of thirteen, died on Thursday night of last week, at his father's residence, near Louisiana, Mo., from the effect of a wound in the eye, produced by a pitch-fork, with which a negro boy was moving some hay, under which the deceased was concealed.

In Caldwell county, Mo., a few days ago, a farmer set fire to some grass and weeds in a field for the purpose of clearing the ground, preparatory to doing his spring plowing. The fire crossed the furrow that he had plowed, and caught in the fence, destroying about 5,000 rails.

Eighty or a hundred Confederate soldiers lie buried in Forest Hill cemetery, Madison, Wisconsin. The Journal says the graves are in a neglected condition, and suggests that a fund be raised to inclose the grounds and put up new and more permanent headboards.

An unfortunate man named Attaway passed through Waco, Texas, a few days ago, on his way to the lunatic asylum at Austin. He was from Georgia, a lawyer by profession, though teaching school at the time he became deranged. Disappointment in love is assigned as the cause.

The parties who saved a portion of the goods from the steamer Eagle, wrecked on Body's island, N. C., last month, refused to give them up without a larger per centage than the law allows, and a United States officer had to seize the goods, and the claims of the wreckers were equitably adjusted.

A barber of Cape Girardeau, Mo., a Spaniard named Tombos, on Saturday last, in a fit of despondency put the muzzle of a pistol to his head and fired. He fell, but the ball, instead of crashing through his brain, plowed a furrow from the center of his forehead over the top of the skull, and when picked up the ball was found flattened like a nickel. The man recovered. The rash act of flattening the bullet was performed in presence of the barber's wife.

The Manassas (Va.) Gazette is a paper of Southern proclivities, all except one column, which supports Grant, and the editor, in consequence of this queer state of things, has deemed it necessary to announce that the arrangement by which the "Republican column" is inserted in this paper was made without his consent," and adds, with a flourish in italics, "that he is Southern born, and in full sympathy with the people of his native soil."

The Memphis Avalanche says: "Munchausen stories were in circulation yesterday with regard to the contest for Sheriff. Wright was to forcibly take possession of the office; Curry had dispatched for three thousand United States soldiers; telegrams were sent to Washington to reconstruct the State etc. The truth is that a quiet legal contest is progressing between two men for the Sheriff's office, and a number of eloquent and learned lawyers are conducting the proceeding with a due regard to all forms of law in the most dignified and professional manner."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette says: "The weather during the past week has been clear and dry—the atmosphere mild and pleasant, with cool nights—which has brought out the cotton supposed to have been materially injured by the cold snap and frost of the latter part of last week. Those who know tell us the cotton is not hurt to any great extent. Scraping has commenced in earnest, and indications thus far are that we shall have a fine crop. The crop, we are sorry to say, is not reported to us as being in so good a condition. The cold snap, mentioned above, and a species of chinch bug have injured it to a great extent; the stand is not good, but many planters think, with good weather, it will recuperate."

Two Texas desperadoes named Lankess and Fisher were killed in Coryell county a few days since, after a desperate fight with citizens, who determined to capture them dead or alive. They were first captured after being slightly wounded, and, while traveling to ward Waco, Fisher suddenly jumped from his horse and ran toward a thicket. He was fired upon and fell dead when about sixty yards distant. Meanwhile Lawless, taking advantage of the excitement, thought to make his escape and jumped from the horse he was riding. He was shot and killed. Their bodies were carried to Waco and fully identified by various citizens, when they were turned over to the Sheriff of the county for interment.

The Dyer-burg (Tenn.) Gazette relates the following curious law suit: In Lauderdale county have settled two Virginians. A. is a land-owner, while B. is a renter and lives on a farm adjoining, rented from A. B., "plays the fiddle like an angel," and whenever A.'s daughters had parties, B. was in a neighborly way solicited to come over and fiddle for them, which he always did, to the insurance satisfaction of all. Among other handy things around A.'s establishment is an ice-house, and B. was allowed to cool his milk therein. When pay day came around the parties did not agree, and their dispute found its way into court. Among the items in A.'s account against B. is one of "$20 for cooling milk," while B. has a big charge against A. for playing the fiddle at parties. This case is to be tried at the next court at Ripley.

The COURIER-JOURNAL of to-morrow morning will contain the reply of Governor STEVENSON to the recent letter of Senator MCCREERY. It has been delayed, as our readers are aware, by the absence of the Governor from Frankfort. The delay, however, has only served to increase the public interest and expectancy.

The Glasgow Times says: "A large number of respectable gentlemen of this county, who have heretofore supported the Republican candidates, couldn't swallow LOWRY last Monday. Negro suffrage and equality, at one dose, was too much for them. In consequence of this, the white vote cast for LOWRY is much smaller than that given GRANT or RICHARDSON."

Speaking of the negroes, the Albany Evening Journal says: "We at the North did not chattelize them, but we condemned them to a painful and degrading inferiority." Oh, no, we at the North didn't chattelize the negroes. We were too good and pious for that. When we found, after many years of most diligent experiment, that it wouldn't pay to keep them, we sold them to the slave-drivers of the South, and washed our hands of the business forever. Let us pray.

A Radical journal says: "What the colored man of the South has wanted and sighed for was opportunity to develop what capacity was in him on equal terms with his neighbors." This is a species of bosh in which the Radical press and Radical writers and lecturers, male and female, have dealt very liberally for a number of years past. Before the war the Southern negro bothered himself very little, if at all, about an opportunity to develop what capacity was in him on any terms. Since the war he has wanted and sighed for nothing more earnestly than for the "forty acres and a mule" with promises of which the Freedmen's Bureau so long deluded and defrauded him.

Our former fellow-citizen, the Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, seems to have acquitted himself magnificently at the BYRON banquet in New York the other evening. We are assured by the Commercial Advertiser, and the press of the city generally, that he signalized his enthusiastic admiration of the great poet by a minute and thrilling description of the polar bear, and by contributing to enlighten the ignorance of his audience upon many soul-stirring questions of Arctic ethnology. He also depicted the State of European civilization five centuries subsequent to the time of MINOS, and concluded with a glowing apostrophe to the heroic age of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, FELIX O'GRADY, and other Asiatic conquerors. The speech was considered a most overwhelming refutation of the libels of HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, and was rapturously cheered by the admirers of the noble bard.

Insanity and Justice.

Insanity has always been considered an excuse for the commission of acts which would otherwise be crimes, but a difficulty has generally presented itself in determining exactly what constitutes insanity. We do not advocate the good old times when a thief was hung if he had sense enough to count the number of sheep he had stolen; nor are we blind to the fact that the medical jurisprudence of insanity has, under the guidance of a liberal spirit of humanity, thrown much light on the nature and structure of the mind. We recognize and are ready to welcome all the substantial progress that has been made in this most interesting and important subject in the past few years. But we feel bound to protest against the sickly sentimentalism to which the popular notions on the subject seem to be drifting.

For many ages little was known about insanity, but tests were resorted to which subsequent investigation proved to be totally untrustworthy. When the injustice that was thus done made itself apparent to the more enlightened minds of modern inquirers, a reaction at once set in. It very soon became evident that unless a line was reached the whole human species would be divided out among the different classes of the insane and the fact would be established that the normal condition of the mind itself is insanity. Indeed, so far was the theory carried that one of the leading foreign magazines a few years ago published an article which, starting from the premise that a man was only sane when he had complete possession of all his faculties, argued that, inasmuch as the mind wandered in sleep, and was uncontrolled in the indulgence of all the passions, men were insane about three-fourths of their time. Before the revulsion incident upon the new developments of the science of the mind had worked itself down to a moderate spirit of progress and improvement, a sentiment of maudlin humanity had been thrust upon our juries which has not yet disappeared nor even lost ground. The difficulties which exist in the very nature of the subject have prevented the courts from laying down any positive and well-defined rules, and, as the ranks of the medical profession have always been prolific in enthusiasts who are ready to run off in pursuit of anything that has the merit of being novel, experts have not been wanting on the witness-stand who are ready, by their very glittering generalities, to lay a foundation for a suspicion of the sanity of every man who commits a crime.

Formerly a prisoner who relied on the defense of insanity had to prove that he was insane; but more recently the courts, yielding to the humane pressure of juries and counsel, have held that the prosecution must prove that the accused is sane. The effect is that the prisoner does not have to satisfy the jury that he is insane, but need only raise a doubt in their minds of his sanity. The character of evidence which is introduced for this purpose is often intended to confuse the jury rather than to enlighten them. If the jury can be so mixed up on the standard of insanity as not to know exactly what insanity is, they are very slow to say that a man is sane. This kind of evidence is aptly illustrated by that introduced in the McFarland case.

Mr. GERRY asks Dr. VANCE this question: "When thought is healthy, is it not the necessary result of a healthy brain?" And Dr. VANCE answers, "Yes." Some other expert will be brought in who will respond to an ingeniously-worded question, that "in insanity thought is always unhealthy." From which, by a very plain process of logic, it can be made to appear to a humane jury that if a man's brain is unhealthy he is insane, and, after Dr. VANCE's remarks to the jury "relative to the normal structure and the abnormal condition of the brain," it will be very plain that MCFARLAND's brain is not healthy. In fact it would not be surprising if the jury found their own brains in an unhealthy condition.

Dr. HAMMOND, another expert, informed the jury that "insanity is oftener caused by an emotion than by any other cause, and disappointed affection is an emotion." It is plain that MCFARLAND had disappointed affection, therefore he had an emotion. Having an emotion, it is probable he had, in the language of Dr. VANCE, "an attack of acute mania at the time of the tragedy"—at least, as an emotion is generally the cause of insanity, the jury cannot, of course, be positively certain that he was sane, so his sanity is not proved.

We do not want to cast any stones at the New York courts or the New York juries, for we are not without reproach, if reproach it is, on this matter ourselves. Our juries sometimes show more ingenuity than do counsel in proving insanity, and our own Court of Appeals has told us a great deal, without making us very much wiser, about "the science of man's moral nature developing the phenomenon of insane affections, emotions and passions." Here is authority for Dr. HAMMOND's emotional theory, which, we are told by our own learned court, "makes a man a helpless puppet in the hands of Briarean passions."

Shame!

The Washington Chronicle relates the following soul-harrowing affair, brief reference to which has already appeared in these columns. We print it in large type so that the old and the young alike may read it and weep:

"Yesterday the Hon. F. L. CARDOZA, the Secretary of State for South Carolina, and Hon. C. L. RANSIER, chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of that State, arrived in Baltimore to take part in the proceedings of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, which met there. The meeting was appointed to be held at the Eutaw House. The above-named gentlemen arrived by the morning train, registered themselves and retired to their room to refresh themselves. They had scarcely sat down before they were waited upon by the proprietor of the hotel, who informed them that they must immediately depart. They demanded the reason and were informed that 'no niggers were allowed to put up at the house.' They remonstrated and declined to retire unless they were forcibly ejected. This they were then informed would be done and to save further trouble they departed, after informing the hotel keeper that they should demand legal redress. These gentlemen are educated, refined and in every way unexceptionable, but, having a tinge of color in their faces, were denied the use of a place of public entertainment. As soon as the National Executive Committee of the Union League were informed of the circumstances they immediately canceled their engagement of rooms at the Eutaw House and sought quarters where American citizens of good character might peaceably assemble without criticism of the color of the face or curl of the hair. Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, remarked that such proscription belonged to the days before the war, and that it would be disgraceful to seem to countenance such an insult to respectable gentlemen. The National Committee, at its meeting, passed a resolution strongly censuring the conduct of the hotel-keeper and pledging the whole power of the Union League to take such steps as to prevent the recurrence of such insolent conduct."

Good heavens! The Hon. F. L. CARDOZA, the Secretary of State for South Carolina, and the Hon. C. L. RANSIER, chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of that State, two of the most distinguished colored gentlemen the rice-fields of South Carolina have yet produced, denied the privilege of sleeping and eating with white people at a Baltimore hotel! And this in the very heart of the Nineteenth Century! Let the Eutaw House be forever shunned by Radicalism as if it were the constant abiding-place of pestilence and famine.

Mrs. Lincoln.

Why is it that the Radical press are so very unkind to the impecunious widow of their "martyr President?" Some time ago Mrs. LINCOLN, who is in Germany, wrote to Gen. GRANT, telling him that she was almost destitute, and asking him to use his influence with Congress to induce that noble body of historical philanthropists to grant her a pension. For this she has been severely handled by some of the Radical newspapers, while the Democratic press have had very little to say about it. Even at this late hour, the Cincinnati Times calls up the matter and gives us the following, under the head of "Widow LINCOLN a Pauper":

The widow of Abraham Lincoln, who is now abroad and said to be in distress, has written to the President and Congress asking them to do for her relief. This is a most extraordinary case of pauperism, as well as of radical disgrace. In the eight years of his Presidency, Congress gave his widow a year's salary, twenty-five thousand dollars. Here was, therefore, a widow with an estate of one hundred thousand dollars—half half of it in her own exclusive right—and now a beggar. Congress, in addition, pays a pension of all the world by her beggary.

What is there in Lincoln's biography to justify such a pension from what it is the duty of Congress to do. Whether a pension of fifty thousand dollars would not be a far more appropriate pension may be doubtful. At all events it ought to be satisfactory to foreign spectators of the ludicrous scene. Her case is evidently a most striking illustration of "dirt got up."

Who would have supposed, five years ago, that the time would ever come when a Radical newspaper would speak thus of even a dog which had once been prized by ABRAHAM LINCOLN? But such is Radicalism. The widow of Mr. LINCOLN's "Great War Secretary" has been given a hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, while the widow of Mr. LINCOLN himself asks in vain for enough to feed and clothe herself and her children. It looks as if the time were coming when there will be no money at all in martyrdom.

A Protest.

Why is it that the friends of the late ANSON BURLINGAME do not take steps to dam up, or to damn in some other way, the tide of doggerel which continues to pour on to his memory through the columns of the Eastern press? If his friends are powerless, where are the police—where are the army and navy of the United States? Here—look at a sample of what a doggerelizer in the Boston Advertiser does:

"Its sweet to die for country; sweeter far
To death to bliss whose country is the world!
Whose life is radiant as a cloudless star,
Whose banner o'er its nations is unfurled;

Whose march of peace, triumphant and sublime,
The Macedonian's wrath doth realize!
His victories, transcending race and clime,
Now worlds are free and Brotherhood comprise.

This is terrible. And is there no hand on high to shield the brave? Is the perpetrators of these poetical outrages are suffered much longer to go unwhipt of justice, the time must soon come when no man of any distinction will dare to die without first having had every rhymster in the country bound over to keep the peace.

☞ We were told by telegraph the other day that Major WM. A. H. SIGOURNEY, who claims to be the author of "Beautiful Snow," had shot himself dead, and that a letter from J. JAY WATSON was found in his pocket. Yesterday the intelligence came that SIGOURNEY's ammunition is still unexploded and that he is alive and well. And now there remains to be withdrawn only the unhappy statement that a letter from J. JAY WATSON was found upon the corpse.

☞ While Judge BUSTEED's impeachment trial was going on his health was so bad that it was thought he was about to die. As soon as the trial was over he got well. Wherever he is known a very general regret prevails that the trial was not permitted to drift on until stopped by the funeral.

☞ Mr. TAYLOR was the political editor of the Pittsburg Post until that paper came out strongly the other day against the Fifteenth amendment, when, finding that his editorial position didn't sit well on his stomach, he threw it up.

CITY ITEMS.

Wanted.

A first class tin-roofer, and one that can also make thwares preferred. Apply at No. 11 Market street, between First and Second.
W. E. HOWARDS.

☞ The sale of S. G. HENRY's beautiful residence, on Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, will take place this evening at 4 o'clock.
PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Broker's Office.

Money loaned on collateral security, No. 135 Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green, under United States Hotel. All business transactions strictly confidential.
A. STEINAU.

☞ Recollect we sell a splendid residence this evening, on Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway.
PEARSON & MEDDIS.

☞ Mr. Bullett, the sculptor of the busts now on exhibition at Muldoon, Bullett & Co.'s, is busily engaged on busts of Mr. and Mrs. ——. Work will be commenced on busts of ——, and the finest specimens of marble will be brought here for the purpose. The busts will be executed in the Washington Chapel, corner Fourth and Walnut streets, on Friday afternoon, 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.
apl8 d2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEAK BACK, PAINS OF THE SIDE, OF THE HIPS.

And about the Kidneys, are relieved at once by the application of one of

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

"GAINESTOWN, ALA., Nov. 21, 1868.

"MESSRS. THOS. ALLCOCK & CO.—During an extensive practice of ten years, I have been a frequent witness of the magical qualities of your Porous Plasters. I can certify that they are all you claim for them.
ROBERT E. CAMPBELL, M. D."

Dr. MYAR, of Savannah, Ga., says they are the best mechanical supporters for weak muscles ever discovered; that by their warming properties they bring power and health to the parts on which the muscles is entirely restored: that he knows a case where ALCOCK's Plasters cured a gentleman of a weak spine, that he had been trying in this practice, with the happiest results. ap28 dood4wowim

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE, Sillery and Extra Dry. In baskets —in cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and wine dealers. Sole agents for the U. S.
SCHULTZE & TAILEE, 10 Pearce st., New York. mh21-dw3m

Injection in the Air.

Experimentalists are constantly exercised in the air at unhealthy seasons, in the hope of detecting the invisible virus which produces epidemic disease. They have not yet discovered it, and scarcely any two of them agree as to its nature. This is of little consequence. It is sufficient to know that this pernicious principle exists, and that a safeguard against its malignant influence is provided. In the spring and early summer, when fever and ague, remittent fever, and other periodical diseases of that class are prevalent, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a course of HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters to escape them. If this precaution has been neglected, which it never ought to be in any district liable to such visitations, and if the paroxysms of intermittent fever have already developed, they may always be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and alterative. Quinine was once considered the only specific for chills and fever; but the now general admission that this namesome alkaloid is a dangerous medicine, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than any form of intermittent fever. It is simply a tremendous astringent. It not only tends to disordered liver, or regulate the bowels, or in any way improve the condition of the animal fluids. Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition to being a better and safer tonic than any preparation of quinine, has a bilianic effect upon the whole system. It is aperient and antibilious, as well as directly invigorating, and purifies the secretions as well as regulates the organs. In addition to this,

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1876.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I

Almost then Cæsar.

Mr. Bergh's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been overwhelmed with letters. It has been received at the rate of six per cent. but in the case of a flood of letters from the Chinese Empire, it is said to be at the rate of a thousand per cent. Mr. Bergh has been compelled to employ a number of clerks to open the letters and read them, and the postmaster has been compelled to establish a branch office in the Society's building. The letters are from all parts of the Chinese Empire, and are written in the Chinese language. The Society has been compelled to employ a number of Chinese interpreters to read the letters and translate them into English. The letters are from persons who have been cruelly treated by their masters, and who have appealed to Mr. Bergh for protection. Many of the

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One Year, by mail.....$12 00
Six Months.....6 00
Three Months.....3 00
One Month.....1 00
To city subscribers, per week, 15 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per annum paid at the office. To News Agents, 9 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One Year, by mail.....$2 00
One Year, delivered in the city.....2 00

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $13 per year when paid at the office. Payable in like manner at the rate of $1 each week for seven times a week, 15 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.....$2 00
Single copy, six months.....1 00
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.....1 75
Twenty and over, one year, each.....1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 75 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk, in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion, for the first week; 75 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 50 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. Time counted one month, 26 times, 24 times, 22 times, 20 times, 18 times, 16 times, 14 times, 12 times, 10 times, 8 times, 6 times, 4 times, 2 times, 1 time.

For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., "Advertising Agents," "Lost," "Found," and "Religious notices," 25 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 25 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertise ments double rates.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double columns advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements inserted for irregular periods charged differently.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than one square. Time counted by the rule of the Daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all communications will be kept private for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

The Courier-Journal on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad.

MR. E. A. Yale, a prompt, reliable and efficient gentleman, has taken charge of the news agency on the J. Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, and will hereafter sell the COURIER-JOURNAL on all the outgoing and incoming trains at 5 cents per copy. He will serve it to people living on the line of the road at our regular subscription rates. He will give faithful attention to all orders.

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 115⅝.

Wm. Gentry, charged with the murder of an Indian, has escaped from jail at Oconto.

Five inches of rain is reported fallen in Denver, Col., within the last week—something unusual in that country.

During the passage of the brig Lydia H. Cole from Santiago de Cuba to New York, one of the crew died of yellow fever.

The remains of Gen. Pat. Claburne reached Memphis yesterday, and were transferred to the boat for Helena in waiting to receive them.

The construction of the railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha is to be renewed at once. The work prosecuted with all possible dispatch.

The condensing tanks and adjoining house of the Brilliant Oil Works of Lockhart & Frew, near Pittsburg, were burned yesterday. Four hundred barrels of oil were destroyed.

An accidental fire at Ash barracks, Nashville, yesterday morning, destroyed the commissary building, together with bacon and other supplies amounting to about four thousand dollars. A private dwelling and store in the neighborhood were also burned. Four companies of the 14th Infantry, just arrived en route for Sioux City, were quartered at the barracks. No insurance

Congressional.

In the Senate, a memorial of the National Executive Committee of the Colored People was presented, asking that the word "white" be stricken from the naturalization laws. The Judiciary committee will report on the subject in a short time. Several bills were introduced, including one for the relief of all persons, white certain classes, engaged in the rebellion, from disabilities. Mr. Gilbert, the sitting member from Florida, was declared legally elected. Mr. Morrill reported back an amendment a bill relative to fraudulent trade-marks upon foreign watches. A joint resolution, for the examination of naval officers unjustly passed over, was passed. The bill prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury and property on individuals, was taken up. The House resolution appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of investigating the charges against General Howard, passed. A bill was introduced granting lands in aid of the Memphis and New Orleans Levee railroad.

In the House, the Committee on Elections reported C. B. Darrall entitled to a seat from the Third Louisiana district. Mr. Kerr dissented. The bill to establish a Department of Justice was passed. The joint resolution appropriating $3,000 for a portrait of Gen. Thomas was passed unanimously. The resolution in the Fifth Louisiana district was declared liberal. The tariff bill was then taken up, the rebate still confined to the free list question. A few paragraphs were amended, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Additional Election Returns.

Returns, official and reported, have been received from all the counties in the Third Congressional District, excepting Clinton and Cumberland. The majority for Lewis (Dem.) in the counties heard from foots up about 4,700 votes. The vote of Clinton and Cumberland will increase it to upwards of 5,000 majority. We append our table, with the additional returns:

Counties.	Seymour, Grant, Lewis.			Lowry.
Allen	462	571	501	199
Barr	1145	1301	1497	849
Clinton	380	185		96
Cumberland	359	108		97
Hart	1	1	536	491
Logan	1910	307	1615	749
Metcalfe	474	107	275 maj.	47
Monroe	431	556		50 maj.
Russell	435	222	175 maj.	68
Simpson	806	98	608 maj.	93
Todd	1199	108	1159	724
Warren	1881	520	1809	1057
Total			11197	5975
Seymour's majority, 8,222.				

ALLEN COUNTY.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

SCOTTSVILLE, KY., April 27, 1870.

The vote of Allen county between General Lewis and Mr. Lowry for Congress in this District is as follows: Lewis, 501; Lowry, 199; majority for Lewis, 302. Eighty-one colored votes cast, eighty for Lowry and one for Lewis. J. J. G.

BARREN COUNTY.

The following is the vote between Lewis and Lowry at the various precincts of this county last Monday:

	Lewis.	Lowry.
Glasgow	496	206
Hiseville	150	89
Tracy	42	18
Rocky Hill	107	14
Cave City	190	52
Gregory's Junction	132	56
Sanders	152	93
Sarahs	36	26
	1,497	544
	544	
Lewis' majority	953	

THIRD STREET.

A Proposition to Pave the Southern Part of the Nicolson.

Third street, from Broadway south, has long been a favorite drive of the city. It is now propoted to pave this thoroughfare from Breckinridge to the city limits with the Nicolson pavement. Much of this street now belongs to the National Turnpike Company, but, at a meeting of the President and Directors of that road on Wednesday last they agreed to turn their part of the road over to the city, provided the latter would pave it with the Nicolson pavement. The work to be commenced within four months and finished within two years. In addition to this, a majority of the property-holders have petitioned the Council to have the Nicolson pavement laid in front of their property, which, by the charter, is to be done at their own cost. The Mayor has seized hold of this proposition, and means to push the matter to an early consummation. The following is a copy of his message on the subject to the Council last night:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 28, 1870.

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN—The petition of a majority of the property owners on Third street, from Kentucky to the city limits, praying your honorable body to cause the Nicolson pavement to be laid on said part of Third street, is herewith inclosed.

It is gratifying to see our property owners awakening to a sense of the importance of having a durable, first-class pavement laid on our thoroughfares; one that will not accumulate either mud or dust, and that will cost very little to keep in repair. In the construction of such a pavement, the tax-payer's money is judiciously expended, as it will in no way depreciate the value of the property fronting it by a sum far greater than the cost for the improvement.

There is also transmitted for your consideration, a resolution passed by the National Turnpike Road Company, by which their agree to surrender their rights and franchises on Third street within the city limits, provided the city can see the Nicolson pavement to be laid thereon within a certain period, and that it pass the said street, or permits the Company to remove its gates.

The City Engineer has stated to me that the city will not need this metal, so that it will be best to permit the Company to remove it, their design be to use it upon their road beyond the city limits.

I hope your honorable body will take immediate action on this important matter, and pass such ordinances as will cause the pavement to be laid at an early day.

Respectfully, JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Two Sections of the City Railway Compromise Adopted.

About Laying South Third Street With the Nicolson.

Final Adoption of the Levy Ordinance.

AND OTHER MATTERS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, 1870.

Present—President Rubel and all the members, except Messrs. Kaye and Byrne.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Crowe submitted a petition from Joseph Noble and others asking the Board of Aldermen to pass the ordinance from the Common Council regulating back stands, which was referred to the Revision Committee.

Mr. Crowe, from the Revision Committee, reported an ordinance regulating factories of oil, glue, refining petroleum, the manufacture of coal or coal-gas—passed.

Mr. Vissman submitted an amendment including the entire city limits within the provisions of the ordinance, which was carried.

The ordinance was then amended as to the title and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Barret, Mitchell, Guthrie, Crowe, Gilbert, Gies, Gault—10.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Bruce, from the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council establishing tax rates, which was read a second time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Gilpin, Barret, Mitchell, Guthrie, Crowe, Gilbert, Gies, and Gault—10.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Vissman submitted the bonds of Charles L. Kremer, Wharfmaster; Wm. Gregory, policeman; J. L. Phelps & Co., Tobacco Warehousemen; Thomas F. Shanks, Charles H. Baldwin and Arthur Rider, Street Commissioners; Lurton Snapp and John L. Shively, Collectors of Back Taxes; Peter Smith, Flour Inspector; Charles K. Adams, Gauger; Chas. Dunlop, W. R. Eyre, Inspector of Coal, Wood and Lime; John E. Sacksteder and W. A. Williams, Inspectors of Painters' Work; Wm. White, Keeper Eastern Cemetery; and Andrew Wright, Sexton Western Cemetery, which were approved.

Mr. Gault submitted the bonds of Wm. A. Orfill, Alfred H. John-on, A. J., Patton, William S. Adams, Robert W. Otten, Wm. Mahlman, H. D. Gardiner and Wm. Lavielle, policemen; and of J. W. Norwood, John Stoney and Jas. C. Arnold, supernumerary policemen, which were approved.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a contract executed with C. Obst to improve the thirty-foot alley from Green street east to its intersection with the first twenty-foot alley, between Broadway and Laurel, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilpin submitted a series of resolutions in regard to furnishing temporary rooms for the city officers and the erection of a new city hall, which were severally referred to Messrs. Gilpin, Crowe, Kreck, and the Mayor and Engineer.

Mr. Vissman submitted a series of resolutions approving the following Engineer's appointments, which were severally adopted:

Appointment of improving the alley running from Walnut street to Johnston place, between Market and Jefferson streets—A. Brunger, contractor.

Appointment of improving the 30-foot alley running east from Clay street, between Broadway and Laurel, Chas. Obst, contractor.

Mr. Vissman submitted a communication from the Engineer in reference to the construction of the sewer on Preston street between Walnut street and thence to Beargrass creek, which was referred to the Joint Committee on sewers.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

F. M. Mora, $9.60 for work on jail.
Arbold A. Barde, $25 for supplies for Engineer.
Louisville and Nashville railroad, $5 for transportation.
P. G. Trommer, $19, supplies for Western Disinfectant.
Florian Kern, $14 for medicines for Eastern Dispensary.
C. W. and A. H. Harris, $600 for making assessors' books.

An ordinance from this board, entitled a general ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks with brick paving, with an amendment from the Common Council, in which this board refused to concur, was referred to a committee of conference, composed of Messrs. Vissman and Mitchell.

A general ordinance from the Common Council concerning the improvement of streets was then read and referred to a committee of conference, to report at the meeting of Monday evening.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, May 5, 1870, at 8 o'clock, and then the board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, 1870.

Present—All the members except Messrs. Dyal and O'Connor.

The journal of the previous meeting was read and approved.

A claim of $959 79, in favor of Frank Crofoot, was allowed.

The Mayor submitted a petition of property owners on Third street from Breckinridge street to the city limits, praying for the laying of the Nicolson pavement on that street. The message, with the petition, was referred to the committee on City Railroads, with power to act.

The Mayor submitted the following bonds for confirmation: R. H. Webb, flour inspector; Wm. Gregory, policeman, and Pratt & Cox, wood dealers. Also the contract with P. Bannon, for furnishing the city with sewer pipe, and for expenditures, Sayre & O'Bryan, for furnishing iron castings. Referred to the Committee on Boards.

Mr. Orrill, on leave, gave a reconsideration of the vote adopting the resolution authorizing the Committee on Ways and Commissioner, which was agreed to carried.

Mr. Orrill then moved that the committees have power to appoint a clerk, which was carried.

Mr. McAteer moved that the rules be suspended so as to take up the bonds of policemen not yet confirmed, which motion was carried.

The bonds of B. H. Gardner, J. C. Arnold, Wm. McGrath, E. W. Oliver, Wm. Gregory, John Steger, W. S. Adams, A. J. Patton, A. H. Johnston, Wm. A. Orrill, J. W. Pearson and Wm. Lavielle, as policemen, were then confirmed.

The Committee appointed on the improvement of Jackson street from Rose Lane to Laurel. Also a sewer in Jackson street from Broadway to Breckinridge. The reconsideration was referred to the Committees on Streets and Sewers of the Eastern District.

A claim of $198 20 in favor of Frank Crofoot was referred to the Committee on Streets of Western District.

A claim in favor of Thomas Mulliken of $108 was referred to Committee on Streets of Western District.

A claim in favor of Frank Crofoot of $182 50 was referred to Committee on Streets of Western District.

An apportionment of the sidewalks on both sides of Madison street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, was referred to the Committee on Streets, Western District.

A claim of $1098 in favor of J. C. Dennis was referred to the Committee on streets of both Districts.

Geo. W. Irwin asked for an extension of time on a contract for paving the west side of Main street from Portland avenue to High street. The petition was granted.

The special order for six o'clock, the city railway ordinance entitled an ordinance regulating the tax, fare, &c., of the Louisville City Railway Company, was taken up.

The petition of the City Railway Company was read.

The ordinance was then taken up section by section.

Section 1 was read. Dr. Walling moved to strike out "15" and insert "20," and also "20" and insert "40." The same referring to the sale of tickets. Also requiring that the company shall sell 10 tickets for fifty cents, which was carried.

Mr. Gorman moved to amend the same section by inserting "and one shall be sold by the drivers of the cars, at the office, and at any other place," which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye moved to strike out that part of the section requiring teachers and scholars to present certificates.

Mr. Gorman moved to lay the last motion on the table, which was carried.

The first section, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Lotterlie, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Neill, Robinson, Sauer, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantis—25.

NAYS—0.

Mr. Orrill moved that the business be further postponed, which was carried. Mr. Orrill's motion was amended by the upper board so as to correct a clerical error. The ordinance will then be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The ordinance was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Lotterlie, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Neill, Robinson, Sauer, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantis—25.

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Mr. Kaye moved to strike out that part of the section requiring teachers and scholars to present certificates.

Mr. Gorman moved to lay the last motion on the table, which was carried.

The first section, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jacob, Jefferson, McAteer, McCulloch, Orrill, Robinson, Sauer and Thierman—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Duncan, Kaye, Lotterlie, Robinson, Sauer and Thierman—6.

Section 2 was read.

Mr. Kaye offered a proviso requiring the said company to surrender their tracks and superstructure at the expiration of their contract.

The rules were then suspended to take up the ordinance making the appropriation for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1870, which was read once, the rule suspended, when Mr. Dupuy moved that it be printed and made the special order for the next meeting at 9 o'clock, which was carried.

Mr. Kaye moved to strike out $12,000 as the appropriations for sewers of the two districts and for $75,000, which was adopted.

The ordinance was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Lotterlie, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Neill, Robinson, Sauer, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantis—25.

NAYS—0.

Mr. Orrill moved that the business be further postponed, which was carried. Mr. Orrill's motion was amended by the upper board so as to correct a clerical error. The ordinance will then be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The railroad ordinance was resumed.

Mr. Kaye's proviso was laid upon the table by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, German, Gray, Hackett, Jefferson, McAteer, McCulloch, Orrill, Walling, and Walton—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Fuller, Jacob, Kaye, Lotterlie, Robinson, Sauer, Thierman, and Yantis—8.

The rules were suspended to allow the Finance Committee to report on the levy ordinance.

The committee reported in favor of the amendments of the board of Aldermen, which amendments were adopted and the ordinance passed.

The Council then adjourned till Friday evening, April 29th, at 8 o'clock.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Ordinance Adopted by the General Council Last Night.

The following is a list of the items of the appropriation ordinance adopted by the General Council last night:

To First district six. Eastern district	$ 18,000 00
Second district six. Eastern district	15,000 00
Third district six. Eastern district	15,000 00
Fourth district six. Western district	15,000 00
Fifth district six. Western district	15,000 00
Sixth district six. Western district	15,000 00
Police Department	100,000 00
Fire Department	50,000 00
Hospital	35,000 00
Salaries of city officers	25,000 00
Alms-house	12,000 00
Public printing	12,000 00
Work and Pest-houses	15,000 00
Engineer's Department	15,000 00
Board of Health	6,000 00
Pumps, wells, &c	4,000 00
Hospital expenses	20,000 00
Furnishing Hospital	7,000 00
Incidental expenses	35,000 00
Secret Service Fund	1,000 00
Sewers, Eastern District	20,000 00
Sewers, Western District	20,000 00
For stationery	3,000 00
Intersections, Eastern District	5,000 00
Intersections, Western District	5,000 00
Hook and Ladder carriage	2,500 00
Jail expenses	2,000 00

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House.

"Fron Fron" was performed again last night, and is fast attracting the public attention to its extraordinary power and the dramatic genius displayed in it. The manner in which it has been mounted is very creditable to the enterprise of the manager. There are however some slight anomalies and defects among the details which should be rectified. The selections of music for "Fron Fron" are hardly appropriate, and are in lightness, pointiness, and, by their display and luxury, draw society into a whirlpool of dissipation and folly, and yet, we have in "Gilberte" ("Fron Fron") the legitimate fruit of that social element which finds its exponent in the American and English girl of the period. "Gilberte" lives for the world, society and fashion. The nobler traits of womanhood lie dormant, or are possibly awakened (as in Gilberte's case) after marriage. The whole aim of her life is to establish herself handsomely by a marriage with "a catch." Her devotion to the world makes this French girl of the period every inch a home made up of a mere husband and children, and the husband feeling the void created in his home of a home feeling by his wife's absence, seeks and finds in another in case through the nearest resource which he finds flattering and soothing him into ease through the blandishments and more Oriental amenities and attentions of his wife's sister, who supplies him with just that element (domesticity) which, in the phrase-making of the day, failed, in her anxiety for social triumphs, to give him. "Fron-Fron" shows the danger of a woman intrusted with her husband's happiness not realizing her responsibility, by making his home pleasant for him, not so much by habitual love-making, as sleepless attention and care for his domestic comforts and material interests. This is the rock many wives split upon, and wake from their dream of fruity to find their husband's love gone from them, or trans-ferred, in a measure, to some woman who has been mindful of the necessity of satisfying his craving for companionship, sympathy and affection. Many a woman would really love their husbands and yet never, either through ignorance of how to please him, or allowing faith and fruition to be crowded by society almost, are often surprised to find their places usurped either by some other wo-

"Fron Fron" is such a play as Thackeray might have written, if he had put into human nature is so deep and vivid. From the first scene to the last there is a steady development of the plot, and a certain force like the movement of a huge serpent, while in the more important situations there is the brightness in the dialogue which is like the eye of the serpent, fascinating and terrible in its interest. The author has shown wonderful art in here and there in the play faintly foreshadowing the future, as in the rehearsal scene, in which the "Comte de Valreas" is rehearsing his part, and "Gilberte" hers, and in the part of act, when the curtain rising discovers the nurse reading to "Gilberte's" child from a fairy story-book. The character of "Louise" is one to excite contra. Its selfishness, self-control and a profound dissimulation which her great pride has taught her through bitterness for the future, as in the purpose when her opportunity occurs after finding herself installed in her sister's home, "Louise," with her wholly selfish motive. Her first sacrifice of herself is hardly one, as she had no hope, but her offer to leave Gilberte's roof is the one touch of nature and truth in this strange creature.

There are some points in "Fron Fron" which are full of dramatic action and wonderfully true to nature. What a capital bit at the fashionable charity performance in which "Fron Fron" is asked to permit herself, in the rehearsal of an amateur theatrical performance, to be "sacrificed for the benefit of the poor," a most subtle and dangerous "sugar-coating," of an impropriety in the cause of charity, for which, while done under the sanction of being a part of the play, is the cloak under which a lover reaches the tempting lips of another man's wife! After she has left Gilberte's effects of "Fron Fron," however, is where, while sitting in her apartments at Venice, whither she has eloped with her lover, she receives a letter from her sister-in-law from Paris, she asks, "What do they say of me in Paris?" and is told, "Why, my dear, they never even mention you," and Fron Fron realizes precisely what "Rip Van Winkle" does when he says, after returning to his native village after his twenty years' sleep, to find himself a stranger, "Are we then so soon forgotten when we are gone?" and, sighing, sits looking into vacancy to be aroused from his dream by a bundle of shavings in her car by her maid, "he is come;" the husband seeking vengeance from whom she has fled. The effect of this whisper is like that of the knocking at the door in Macbeth. It is more thrilling than mere words would be.

It is difficult to realize, in looking at "Fron Fron" from an American or English moral or social standpoint, how it is possible that a woman of rank like the "Baroness Camby" should call on one of her "set" after she has left her husband's roof and abandoned her home child and husband; or how a husband, after having killed the destroyer of his domestic peace, would, upon his dying request, coming back to his deserted and desecrated home, show such evident signs of forgiveness and reconciliation as to ask forgiveness (this is Gilbert's French-fy) and receive not only her blessing, but the charge and care of the very woman who had been the cause of all of her misery. But, instead of dying, Gilbert had lived after her reception by her injured husband and her reconciliation with him, the speedy end would have been presented by receiving back a woman into favor who had been false to her marital vows—a thing which happens in nine cases out of ten—in which case the lady instead of dying immediately after her reconciliation persisted in living. Gilberte repents, is forgiven, is reconciled and dies; while Mrs. Hockins does the same, but omits dying at the dramatic moment. This is simply the difference between real and fictitious life.

This evening that very popular and deserving young actress, Miss Minnie Monk, the leading lady of the Opera House, will take a benefit, when "Fron Fron," the great French play, will be given, in which, as "Gilberte," she has made such a hit. Miss Monk during the past season has played continuously in a variety of characters, many of them requiring arduous study and others to be learned upon short notice. Under all circumstances she has been always amiable and lady-like, and by her careful attention to her laborious duties and habitual courtesy on and off the stage has won the esteem and respect of the entire stock company and the *habitues* of the theater. She is therefore justly entitled to a complimentary recognition on the part of the public, and we hope to see a full house to-morrow night to welcome her. Madame Prediguon, a pleasing and attractive singer, is to sing one of her most-admired songs on this occasion.

Olive Logan's Lecture To-night.

Miss Logan will lecture to-night at Weisiger Hall. There is no doubt of this. Although she was suffering greatly on Wednesday evening, at the time she should have appeared at the hall, she soon obtained relief, and had so far recovered yesterday evening as to warrant her in announcing her lecture to-night. The following card from Dr. Cummins will be read with pleasure by all those who are impatiently awaiting her appearance, as well as by her many personal friends:

GALT HOUSE, 6 P. M., THURSDAY.

MISS LOGAN'S recovery has been very rapid, and I am glad to be able to assure the public of her entire ability to lecture to-morrow (Friday) evening. D. CUMMINS.

There will be a larger audience to-night than was present Wednesday night. The ticket agent yesterday refunded the money for all tickets presented by those who did not wish to retain them, but the demand for tickets was greater than the demand for money, and, at the close of the day, he had about fifty dollars more than he had in the morning. It is important that those who hold tickets or coupons for reserved seats should present them to-day, at Faulds' music store, and claim their seats. The checks will not be good for the seats they call for unless they are exchanged and the seats checked off on the new diagram. This must be done before o'clock this afternoon. The old tickets are good for new ones, but will not admit or entitle persons to reserved seats. It is this undervalued there will be no trouble in seating the house to-night. About one-third of the ticket-holders have already made this necessary change. The tickets of admission (yellow) without reserved seats are good as before. In these no change need be made. All tickets except yellow ones must be exchanged.

We expect to see the largest and most select audience that has assembled in this city for many years at Weisiger Hall to-night.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE General Council meets again to-night.

A MAN named Bart Fahay was arrested last night for abusing his family.

UNION DEBORA TEMPLE, recently organized, holds its regular meeting to-night.

COL. JACK HAYS, of California, is in the city and stopping at the Galt House.

GEN. GEORGE B. HODGE, of Newport, was in the city yesterday, stopping at the Galt House.

THE Chancery Court, Hon. T. B. Cochran, Chancellor, meets in usual weekly session this morning.

HON. GEO. M. PRIEST, of Henderson, and Hon. Samuel P. Spalding, of Union county, are at the Louisville Hotel.

An important communication appears in the river column to-day, from the President of the Board of Trade, in reference to the Tennessee river packets.

THE jail last night had the following new inmates: Mary McBride, James Bosley, Paddy Miles, John Dreskel, Mike Collins, and James Holland, all charged with drunkenness.

THE Mayor will sell all the buildings on the wharf property owned by the city, on Saturday next. It will be a rare chance for builders to buy a lot of good brick and other material.

JAS. APPLEGATE, S. S. Leatherman and Jos. Rogers were appointed jury commissioners of the City Court yesterday. They made selections of grand and petit juries, and were discharged.

A SPECIMEN of the club, cap, bell, and badge of the New York police force has been left at the office of the Board of Police of this city. They would look well on any of our own metropolitans.

THE Kentucky Baptist ministers' meeting will convene in the Walnut-street Baptist church, in this city, next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The exercises will consist of essays, exegeses and criticisms.

THE City Council has under consideration an ordinance prohibiting hogs running at large in the city limits. If the ordinance is passed it will be useless to try to enforce the ordinance relating to garbage.

THE National Conference of Evangelical ministers will be held in this city, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, commencing on Wednesday, May 11th. There will be over two hundred clergymen present.

THE Farmers' Club meets to-morrow afternoon, at its rooms over the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, on Third street. This is the time when the farmers need to counsel together, and there will probably be a large attendance.

IN a race yesterday two coal carts collided on Ninth street, near Chestnut, and the force brought to bear threw a mule down, by which it was seriously hurt. The negro drivers picked themselves out of the gutters, on opposite sides of the street.

THE Speigleberg suit against the United States Mail-line Company is still on trial in the Court of Common Pleas. Yesterday the counsel spent the entire day in arguing the instructions to the jury. The argument before the jury will be made to-day.

THE mysterious maiden, who washes mud at midnight, was out again last night. She appeared this time on Fourth street and traveled on the railway track from Market out to York street, where a crowd of men and boys tried to catch her, but she out-ran them all.

JOHN SHELLY, Esq., returned yesterday from the Fenian Congress at New York. A meeting of the different Fenian circles is called at the Trades' Assembly Hall this evening to hear the proceedings read and learn what was done. The notice will be found elsewhere.

A LITTLE child of Mr. McSweeny, who lives at the corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, was bitten very severely by a vicious dog yesterday. This dog is said to be a dangerous in that community, but neither the police nor the neighbors are allowed by the law to kill it.

MARTIN CONLEY, the man who threw the street-cars off the track on Fourth street, Wednesday night, was adjudged a lunatic in the City Court yesterday, and ordered to be sent to the asylum. Officer Donnelly, of the police, was appointed custodian, and will leave for Lexington with him to-day.

THE bellman has been changing his bell and ceiling at the top of his voice for several lost children during the last few days. He would be a good idea for persons finding those little waifs to leave them at one of the stationhouses, where they will be cared for, and where their parents can always find them.

boy snatched a roll of money and knocked a bottle of medicine out of his hand, from a vaut girl at the corner of Fourth and Green streets. He ran up the alley back of the theater and escaped, but it is probable he will be caught, as the police are after him.

A LADY made a very narrow escape from being crushed between two hogsheads of tobacco at a warehouse on Main street yesterday. The dray drivers back the tails of their drays against the curbing and let the heavy hogsheads roll off, and they are never too particular.

RUMSEY WING, Esq., leaves to-day for the post of his mission at Quito, Ecuador, accompanied by his family and Secretary. Communications for Mr. Wing or any one accompanying him should be addressed, under a three cent stamp, under cover, to "Hon. Rumsey Wing, United States Minister at Ecuador, care State Department, Washington, D. C."

PERSONS finding the carcasses of dead animals upon any of our streets or lots should report the same to any of the station-houses, or to the Police headquarters, Center and Green streets. The city has two contractors who are bound to remove all carcasses, and they should be made to do so after such notice where parties desire to remove their own animals at the time of death.

MAJ. GEN. WEITZEL has advertised for proposals for the removal of the earth and rock necessary to widen the approaches of the old canal at this city from the upper and lower gates to the branch, making the width ninety feet. This would indicate that he is determined to push his engineering duties on the canal, as the unlimited appropriation at his command will allow. It is to be hoped that Congress will become more liberal in the matter of appropriating public improvement before their adjournment.

MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Regular Five-Weeks' Roll of Honor.

The following is a list of the names of those students of the Male High School who obtained the honors of their respective classes for the current period of five weeks ending April 28:

Belles Letters—Senior Class, H. G. Platt, J. W. Lee, and J. M. Polk; Junior Class, J. Alexander and H. Stewart; Sophomore Class, C. D. Brent and J. Bullock; Freshman Class, J. Hartwell and W. Thum; Third Class, S. Applegate and T. Challerson.

Latin—Senior Class, H. G. Platt and D. Wood; Junior Class, J. G. Venable, J. McCullough, and J. Alexander; Sophomore Class, J. T. Rubel and C. Godshaw; Freshman Class, J. Dinkelspiel, W. Thum, and J. Hagan; Fifth Class, E. Kline, A. Jackson, P. Hinzen.

Greek—Senior Class, H. G. Platt and D. Wood; Junior Class, J. G. Venable and J. Alexander; Sophomore Class, J. T. Rubel and C. Godshaw; Freshman Class, A. Dinkelspiel, W. Thum, and F. Hartwell; Fifth Class, E. Kline, A. Jackson, and P. Hinzen.

Pure Mathematics—Junior Class, J. McCullough; Sophomore Class, J. T. Rubel and L. Sale; Freshman Class, J. Dinkelspiel, C. Fuller, C. Given, A. Talmage and J. Hagan; Fifth Class, S. Applegate, R. Cralle, A. Jackson, E. Kline and C. Wood.

Applied Mathematics—Senior Class, D. G. Platt and C. Parker; Junior Class, E. R. Crutcher, A. Gethen and J. Kaye; Sophomore Class, J. T. Rubel; Freshman Class, R. Skene.

Chemistry and Technology—Senior Class, C. Parker and J. M. Polk; Junior Class, T. Bodley and James Baker; Sophomore Class, J. T. Rubel and Pearson; Freshman Class, W. Thum and F. Hartwell; Fifth Class, F. Allen and C. Wolfolk.

German—Senior Class, H. G. Platt and D. Heyman; Junior Class, A. Gurtiuss; Sophomore Class, J. T. Rubel; Freshman Class, J. Hagan and W. Thum; Fifth Class, E. Kline and P. Kline.

French—Senior Class, H. Brannin, C. Parker and D. Heyman; Fifth Class, P. Hinzen and E. Kline.

Divorced.

The Evansville Courier of Wednesday says: "A divorce was granted in the Circuit Court last Saturday to Sarah Alice Crisholm, from her husband, William Hamilton Chrisholm. Mr. Crisholm is a steamboat engineer who always goes by the name of Wm. Hamilton, and